

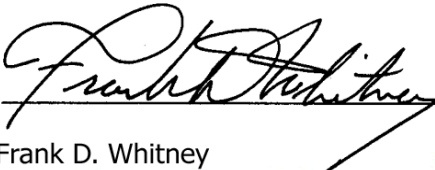
circumstances under which a Rule 59(e) motion may be granted are so limited that “[c]ommentators observe ‘because of the narrow purposes for which they are intended, Rule 59(e) motions typically are denied.’” Woodrum v. Thomas Mem’l Hosp. Found., Inc., 186 F.R.D. 350, 351 (S.D. W. Va. 1999) (quoting 11 Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller & Mary Kay Kane, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 2810.1 (2d ed. 1995)).

Plaintiff has not shown the existence of the limited circumstances under which a Rule 59(e) motion may be granted. That is, Plaintiff’s motions do not present evidence that was unavailable when he filed his Complaint, nor do his motions stem from an intervening change in the applicable law. Furthermore, Plaintiff has not shown that a clear error of law has been made, or that failure to grant the motions would result in manifest injustice to him. See Hill, 277 F.3d at 708. In sum, the Court will deny Plaintiff’s motion for hearing and his motion for reconsideration.

Next, as to Plaintiff’s “Emergency Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, Motion for Preliminary Injunction,” Plaintiff’s motion will be denied as moot because this action was dismissed by Order of this Court dated February 10, 2015. See (Doc. Nos. 65; 66).

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Motion for Hearing in Regard to Closing of the Above Case, (Doc. No. 68), Plaintiff’s Emergency Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, Motion for Preliminary Injunction, (Doc. No. 69), and Plaintiff’s Motion for Reconsideration, (Doc. No. 70), are **DENIED**.

Signed: March 10, 2015


Frank D. Whitney
Chief United States District Judge

